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The Evening Herald

WITH The "Y" building well under way we can turn our attention to the new fair building which is.

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ITALIANS HAVE TAKEN THREE TIMES AS MUCH TERRITORY FROM AUSTRIANS AS WAS DEMANDED AS PRICE OF PEACE

RUSSIANS STAND IN LINE OF BATTLE FOR DEFENSE OF LEMBERG

Forces Forming for Final Scene in Von Mackensen's Sensational Campaign for Control of Galicia.

DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED AT ONCE

Access for Germans Means That Russia's Whole Participation in War Thus Far Is Futile.

[By Evening Herald Special Wire]
Paris, June 19 (1:25 a. m.)—Extracts from a letter said to have been sent by the emperor to a personage connected with the Austrian court and published in Spain, are reproduced by the Matin. The emperor is quoted as saying in part:

"Our only object is a peace profitable for the German states. This peace may be concluded sooner than thought. If it is for the time being only an incomplete result, it would at least serve as a preparation for the future. It could be signed tomorrow if I wished."

"When my august grandfather placed the empire on its present basis, he did not pretend to have realized a completed work. The empire always is susceptible of growth. What cannot be achieved today will be achieved later."

London, June 19, 12:02 p. m.—The forces of Russia are at bay to the west of Lemberg where their vulnerable flank well exposed by the marches of the Austrians. The Austrians are advancing straight from the San towards the city, 25 miles northwest of Lemberg.

The French, according to the latest news, are holding the Germans to the north of Arras. They now occupy positions on three sides of the German positions, on the front, on the left and on the right.

Italy is attacking the Austrian frontier defenses with energy, but the only evidence of an advance is the report of the shelling of the railroad station at Gorizia, a fact which would indicate that the Italian batteries have been considerably advanced.

Germany has announced the capture of the village of Kermann, Berlin, June 19, 1915. The German war office announced today that the village of Kermann, about thirty miles east of Berlin, had been captured by the German forces. The French had fortified the village.

TROGRAD ADMITS LINE MUST HOLD OR LEMBERG FALLS

[By Evening Herald Special Wire]
Belgrade, June 19, 12:15 p. m.—The arrival of assembled Austro-German armies at the Grodek positions to the west of Lemberg and along the river, which runs easterly across southern part of the province of Galicia, has brought the Galician situation to a definite crisis.

The Russian army is retreating from the heights east of the Grodek positions. The Russian army is retreating from the heights east of the Grodek positions. The Russian army is retreating from the heights east of the Grodek positions.

The German forces further north, which crossed the Russian border, meeting with strong resistance on

Today's War Summary

The Italian invasion of Austria which is being pushed all along the frontier, is said by newspapers of Rome to have resulted thus far in the occupation of more than twice as much territory as was offered by Austria as the price of Italy's neutrality. A communication from the Italian general staff states that the Austrian fortress of Malborghetto is being demolished. Malborghetto is about twenty miles from Villam. This city, Trento and Trieste constitute the three present objective points of the alliance.

Along the Isonzo front the battle on which hinges the fate of Trieste is assuming larger proportions. Austria has sent in reinforcements of her finest troops. A raid by Italian submarines had inflicted considerable damage on Austrian fortifications and railroad stations on the Isonzo front.

In Galicia, the Russians are making a determined stand to hold Lemberg the capital, from the on-rushing Austro-German armies. It is admitted in Petrograd that the Russians have retired beyond the line of lakes near Grodek, 16 miles west of the city. A German correspondent, however, sends word that the Russians are fortifying heavily a line ten miles west of Lemberg.

The 2,000-ton British steamer Dulce was sunk today off Suffolk, England, by a German submarine. All the members of the crew but one were saved.

The part of the Russian troops from the province of Lublin. Thus far the Germans appear to have been held at the Tarnobrzeg river.

The Russian line in the Grodek region, eighteen miles in length, is of such great strength by reason of the character of the country that it is believed here a successful attack would be impossible. South of this region, between Komarno and the Dniester marshes, the country affords an easier approach, but this passage is considered too narrow to be practicable.

A conflict therefore is expected in the north, where the Germans are advancing straight from the San towards the city, 25 miles northwest of Lemberg.

ITALY REPORTS FUTURE AUSTRIAN NAVAL ATTACK

Rome, June 19 (via Africa, 1:29 p. m.)—The following announcement was made today at the ministry of marine:

"The enemy attacked our coast yesterday and this morning without results. An Austrian squadron appeared yesterday at the mouth of the Tagliamento river, northern Italy, near the Austrian border and opened fire, but being attacked by our torpedo destroyers, withdrew, having severely damaged a lightship. Our destroyers were attacked by airplanes but remained unharmed."

"At the same time our aircraft bombarded the Austrian lightship at Salorno. An Austrian destroyer fired several shots at Monopoli in a fruitless attempt to harm the bathing resorts there. One of our dirigibles bombarded successfully an ammunition factory near Trieste last night."

"The small merchant steamer Martha Grecia was sunk by an Austrian torpedo boat in the Adriatic last night. The crew was put ashore on our coast near Salorno."

ENGLAND DENIES TANKER GO DOWN SUBMARINE

London, June 19 (1:45 p. m.)—Official denial was made today of a Berlin statement that the German submarine U-29 was destroyed by a British tank steamer flying the Swedish flag. A statement given out here today says:

In reference to the notice issued by the British admiralty on March 25, as to the supposed sinking of the German submarine U-29, the secretary of the admiralty makes the following announcement: "The German submarine U-29 was sunk by one of his majesty's ships."

PARIS GIVES DETAILS OF BATTLE IN AIR

Paris, June 19 (1:45 p. m.)—The following official account of an engagement between a French and German aeroplane was given out in Paris this afternoon:

"An enemy aeroplane having been observed over our lines at Amiens, near Thann in upper Alsace, one of our aviator sergeants took wing and in thirty minutes to a height of 10,500 feet. At this altitude he engaged his enemy with a machine gun. To this the German replied with his machine gun and one of his bullets struck the motor of the French machine. The sergeant again ascended to a position above his ad-

MEYER-GERHARD'S REPORT CLEARS OFFICIAL MIND OF GERMANY

Leaves No Doubt That American People Stand Solidly With President for Peace With Honor.

REPLY NOT LOOKED FOR BEFORE TWO WEEKS

Nothing Thus Far to Indicate What Direction Germany's Policy Will Take in New Note.

[By Evening Herald Special Wire]
Berlin (via London, June 19 11:49 a. m.)—Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, whose long report to Foreign Minister von Jagow, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, under secretary of foreign affairs, and Count Montgelas, head of the American section of the foreign office, acquainted these officials fully with the status of public opinion in the United States, will be given an opportunity to make a similar report direct to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The German reply probably will not be ready for delivery in less than ten days or two weeks.

Extended conferences between representatives of the various departments concerned will be required to unify the views of the foreign office, the ministry of marine and the naval general staff for presentation to the United States.

These conferences and deliberations have not yet begun and there is nothing to show what direction the current of Germany's policy ultimately will take.

It may be stated regarding Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's report that the information brought by him contained little which was absolutely new to the foreign office and its chief value lay in presenting a report of the strength of the various currents of public opinion in the United States and the attitude of President Wilson and his advisers in a more positive and convincing form than could have been possible in a written communication.

It is understood to have made it clear there is no doubt the American people are standing solidly behind the president in his live peace upon guarantees against a repetition of such an incident as the sinking of the Lusitania, and usually little doubt that no important section of the American people favors war if it can be avoided honorably.

STERNLY SENTENCES FARMER WHO DEFIED U. S. GOVERNMENT TO PAY FINE OF TWO CENTS

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Who Fined Standard Oil Twenty-Nine Millions, Puts Over Another Sensational Decision in Behalf of the Horny Handed Sons of Toil: Court Official and Newspaper Reporter Come Forward With Cash for Fine.

[By Evening Herald Special Wire]
Chicago, June 19.—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of the United States district court, who once assessed a fine of \$25,000,000 against the Standard Oil company, imposed one of two cents against Henry Johnson of Harrington, Ill., today. Johnson, with a shotgun, drove a government agent off his premises when the agent was looking for cases of foot and mouth disease.

"The fact is that this defendant is a farmer who rents from another man; that at the time of this offense there was a large number of men going about the country doing things to other people's cattle," said Judge Landis.

"One of these, armed with a swift gun and other paraphernalia, came to Johnson and was going to do something to his cows. The building of a dairy business is not an overnight job. Johnson armed himself with a shotgun, a galling gun, a howitzer, or whatever it was, and drove off the intruder."

"It is the judgment and sentence of this court that the defendant be fined two cents without costs."

Those in court listened to the judge's concluding remarks with open mouths. Johnson was not present and a bailiff and a newspaper reporter split the fine between them.

ARIZONA LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD TODAY

Mighty Battleship Slips Into the Sea at 1:12 O'clock Amid Cheers of Tens of Thousands.

WINE AND WATER USED IN HER CHRISTENING

[By Evening Herald Special Wire]
New York, June 19.—The new battleship Arizona was successfully launched at the Brooklyn navy yard today. The Arizona shares with her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, the honor of being the world's largest battleships. The Arizona slipped into the water at 1:12 o'clock.

She went to the river with the wine and water of her christening trickling in rivulets down her bow from two broken bottles that swung bound together as one from the tassel of a long red, white and blue cord of silk. The battleship's sponsor, made a fair thing as the big hull slipped and slid slowly forward, the path of the wine spattered her gun and the clothing of those in her party.

From the navy yard, back with a holiday throng, from the spans of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges, from the docks and piers along the Manhattan and Brooklyn water fronts, from scores of craft hugging the far shore of the East river, and from every vantage point of windows and housetops in the vicinity, many tens of thousands saw the newest of American battleships glide down the greased ways.

Bishop Atwood of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Arizona in the invocation prayed that the Arizona might be a "terror to doers of evil." Three blasts from a whistle announced that the moment of preparation had come. The signal was echoed 1.0 m almost every steamer in the harbor till the crashing of the six navy bands was lost in the din.

The bands united in playing "The Star Spangled Banner." The ship trembled and moved; the sponsor swung the two bottles. They broke, a deafening roar went up from the crowd and in a few moments the battleship's stern was leaving the waters of the East river. She settled gracefully in the water, and carried forward by the weight of her 12,000 tons, swung far—ver in the river toward the Williamsburg bridge. A fleet of little navy tug boats along side, made fast and started back with the unwieldy captive toward the navy yard docks.

From the grand stand the christening was witnessed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, army and navy officials and representatives of the city of New York, including Mayor Mitchell. After the launching Secretary Daniels was the guest at a luncheon at the navy yard, where he was to make a brief address.

The state whose name she will receive was represented by a distinguished delegation. Governor George W. P. Hunt led the official party, which included United States Senator Henry C. Ashurst and Miss Esther Hunt, the sponsor. A corps of wait-

NAVY DEPARTMENT WORKING ON DEVICE TO PROTECT BIG BATTLESHIPS FROM SUBMARINES

Secretary Daniels Reveals Hope of Success for Experiments in Speech at Launching of the Dreadnaught Arizona; Head of the Navy Defends His Administration and Points to Naval Construction Program as Proof That Sea Defenses Are Being Kept Up to Standard.

[By Evening Herald Special Wire]
New York, June 19.—That navy department experts are now experimenting with devices by which it is hoped to protect future American dreadnaughts against submarine torpedo attacks, was revealed today by Secretary Daniels in a speech at a banquet following the launching of the battleship Arizona at the Brooklyn navy yard.

After describing the work done on three of the five dreadnaughts authorized for the navy by the last congress, the secretary said:

"The experts at present are considering the best general type for the two remaining authorized dreadnaughts, while experiments are being made with a view to their protection under the water against the submarine torpedo, which has proved so deadly in the present European war."

"The launching of this big dreadnaught," Mr. Daniels added, "is an event which tells better than can be spoken by any words the steady and orderly growth of the navy."

"Within the past year I have had the pleasure of witnessing at Quincy the launching of the Nevada; at Camden of the Oklahoma and at Newport News of the Pennsylvania and now today of the Arizona. This follows close upon the completion of our two latest dreadnaughts, the New York

and the Texas.

As soon as the Arizona leaves the ways, we will here being actual construction work on the California, much of the material for which has already been contracted for, and which will be equipped with electric propulsion, being the first of the modern dreadnaughts of any country to utilize this recently tested and successful new motive power, which promises to be a revolutionary invention. It is estimated that by its use, the oil burning California, steaming at 12 knots, will be able to steam for eleven days longer than a coal burning dreadnaught and that during that time she could go more than 3,900 miles further. This contemplates her using only her normal bunker supply, but with her emergency bunkers filled she could steam an additional five thousand miles further. In other words, the California will be able to steam about twice as far as the Wyoming."

The secretary said that the "backbone of the navy was hoping ahead of progress in the building of submarines and destroyers. He also referred to the laying of the keel at the League Island navy yard today of the largest transport yet authorized by congress and of the development of the navy aviation school at Pensacola.

ter, the first applied over the Roosevelt dam, was used in the unusual double christening.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW \$15,000,000 BATTLESHIP

Ships of the line, like the Arizona, are built to give and receive punishment in sea battles. Their mission has little in common with that of the battle cruisers which have been the largest ships to engage each other during the European war. Speed is sacrificed in the construction of the battleships to weight of armor and against such a ship as the Arizona, with her broadside fire from twelve 14-inch guns and protection of more than a foot of the toughest steel that can be made around the vessel's vital parts like a wall, a battle cruiser would be helpless and must depend on her speed and seek safety in flight. There are few ships in any navy fit to cope with the Arizona, ship to ship.

The range of the Arizona's guns is from 12 to 13 miles as they will be set in her turrets, or as far as her gun-pointers and observers can see in brightest weather. As previous ships carrying the 14-inch guns, the Arizona's main battery will have a maximum elevation of nearly 26 degrees. It would be possible, it is said, to almost double that elevation and add miles to the range of the guns, but already they can shoot and hit farther it is probable they would ever be called upon to do.

The Arizona will carry the three gun turret which have been developed by American naval constructors, her twelve big rifles being housed in four turrets, two forward and two after. In addition she will have a secondary battery of twenty-two 5.9-inch long range rifles for defense against destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines. The big guns can be fired over either broadside and around the entire circle with the exception of an arc of less than 30 degrees directly forward for the after turrets and directly astern for the forward turrets. Four of the secondary battery guns, two on each side, are so placed that they can fire three degrees across the ship's bows, taking the place of bow chasers of the old wooden ship days.

Compared to the Arizona the old battleships of the Oregon class are almost like toys. The new ship could engage a fleet of three of them at the same time, turning upon each as quick guns as it could bring to bear, or other guns would be larger and of longer range. In addition she could steam away from them or overtake them at pleasure, developing 21 knots against their 16 or 17. The remarkable thing about the great increase in size and gun power, however, is that each of the smaller ships would need as many or more men than the Arizona, which will carry a complement of 915 in her crew.

The new sea fortress as she took the water today cost more than seven million dollars. That was for hull and machinery alone. The guns and armor will add another million to her total cost. She is larger and wider than any but the newest transatlantic liners. If it is desired to put her through the Panama canal the locks and bends in the channel will be taxed almost to the limit to give her passage.

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CARRANZA CABINET BLOWS UP AND OBREGON MAY QUIT CHIEF

Reports to Washington Today Indicate End of Constitutional Government Is Near at Hand.

PRESIDENT WILL WAIT MORE DEVELOPMENTS

In Meantime Maytorena Threatens to Resist Landing of American Troops at Guaymas.

[By Evening Herald Special Wire]
Washington, June 19.—Differences between General Carranza and General Obregon, his principal commander, dissensions in the Carranza cabinet, and Carranza's removal of his headquarters to the isolated sister of the fortress of San Juan de Ulos, in the harbor of Vera Cruz—all reported to Washington today, brought the Mexican situation into a new focus.

Official dispatches to the state department, may these developments threaten the solidarity of the Carranza movement.

Occupation of Mexico City by General Pablo Gonzalez and Carranza troops has been postponed pending the cabinet reorganization.

Officials here have no complete indication of the meaning of the cabinet crisis, but it is said it may have an important effect on the Mexican problem as a whole.

Latest advices were that four of the cabinet of eight had resigned and that Obregon had insisted in a telegram to Carranza that they be retained and that a fifth member, the minister of public instruction, be dismissed. A newspaper article by the latter, attacking some of his colleagues in the cabinet, led to the break. Raphael Zubizar, minister of the interior; Raulo de la Cruz, minister of justice; Luis Cabrera, minister of finance, and Jesus Uribe, minister of foreign affairs, decided to stand together and submitted their resignations.

It is now reported that in the organization Carranza planned to retain Carranza. If he declines the other three, it is said he faces a possible break with Obregon and other commanders who are sympathetic with them.

All information so far indicates personal differences.

President Wilson intends to wait several weeks for the situation to shape itself more clearly before any definite steps are taken in the new policy announced in his recent statement to the factions.

Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's representative here, and Charles A. Douglas, legal adviser, so near week to Vera Cruz to lay before Carranza their impressions of the future development of President Wilson's policy.

LOMBARDO EXPECTED TO BRING PEACE PROPOSAL

El Paso, Texas, June 19.—Miguel Lombardo, minister of foreign relations in Villa's cabinet, is expected to reach the border next week bringing a definite proposal for a peace conference between warring Mexican factions, according to word from Chihuahua. The nature of the anticipated proposal is not disclosed.

No word had been received early today of an exchange in the military situation along the Villa-Obregon front.

MAYTORENA DECLARES HE WILL RESIST AMERICANS

Monterrey, Sonora, June 19.—Governor Jose Maytorena, authorized the statement today that the entire forces under his command would be used if necessary to resist the landing of American marines on the west coast to protect foreign settlers of the Yaqui valley from Indians now at war. A detachment of nearly 1,000 troops sent to the Yaqui valley yesterday, he said, was dispatched primarily to protect settlers and their crops from the Indians, but they had orders to resist any landing of American military forces.

According to advices Maytorena has received, the American warships under the command of Admiral Howland are expected to arrive at Tubari bay late today. The Villa troops dispatched by the governor will encounter burned railroad bridges and other obstacles north of Guaymas, but Maytorena's advisers expect them to arrive at Tubari bay, near Guaymas, in time to oppose any landing. Esperanza, the threatened American colony, is 30 miles southeast of Guaymas.

"The forces at our disposition," said the governor, "are sufficient to afford ample protection to all foreigners and their interests."

"There is no necessity for the landing of American marines at Tubari bay or elsewhere and if any such landing is attempted it will be resisted."

(Continued From Page Five.)

RESIDENTS OF EAST AND WEST BOTTOM IN KANSAS CITY GO UP STAIRS

Government Issues Warning to Prepare for Serious Flood Conditions. Crest Due Monday Night.

BIG WHOLESALE HOUSES FORCED TO MOVE OUT

Kansas River at Topeka 8 Feet Higher Than on Friday and New Storm Area Threatens Big Damage.

[By Evening Herald Special Wire]
Kansas City, Mo., June 19.—The government weather bureau today issued a warning to residents of the east and west bottoms of Kansas City to move immediately from first to second floors of their dwellings and be prepared for a flood.

The districts are in sections of the city adjoining the banks of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, which are rising rapidly. Most of the foreign live in the west bottoms. The district also contains many of the big wholesale houses and this morning hundreds of clerks were engaged in carrying goods from basements and first floors to higher stories.

A foreign colony of truck gardeners inhabits the east bottoms.

Flood conditions are expected to prevail by Monday. The principal business and resident districts will not be affected, it is thought.

A new storm area extending all over Kansas and western Missouri prevailed last night and early today. The heaviest precipitations were in the northeastern part of Kansas and amounted to about two inches. Rain was falling today at Kansas City and Topeka.

All rivers in Kansas were reported rising this morning. The Kansas at Topeka was eight feet higher than Friday.

The Kansas river was boiling just three feet below the low Kansas City Southern railway bridge in the west bottoms this morning. Wagonloads of sandbags were hurried to the spot in preparation for breaches in the dikes, on either side of the river. The bridge is under the control of the Kaw valley drainage board by order of Governor Capper of Kansas, who has ordered the board to blow it up if necessary to save the bottoms from a flood.

Civil Engineer Drowned.
Charles L. Haydock, 31 years old, (Continued On Page Five.)